EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Know Nothings and Census of the United

The Know Nothings and Ceasus of the United States.

[From the London News Dec. 22.1]

The United States appear to be on the eve of becoming a second China; at least such is the inference suggested by the letter of our New York correspondent, which we publish today. Tae Know Nothing policy, as he describes it, appears to be neither more nor less than one of the periodical turns of tide in popular equinion. Too much was for a time expected in America from a large and indiscriminate encouragement of immigration, and now men are running to the other extrems. They will come right in time; they will discover that the resources of their immense and richly-endowed country are not to be developed by discouraging immigration and paralyzing trade; but they will profit by the lesson experience has taught of the danger of investing strangers with political power before they can possibly know anything of their trustworthness for its exercise.

The free institutions of the United States may present few barriers to keep the people out of political blunders; but its compensation there are no barriers to prevent them from backing out of any blunder they may have fallen into. This is the secret of the rabustions heat no fithe rapublic. There is this, moreover, to be said, with especial reference to the Know Nothings, that they appear to be purifying the morality of the publical atmostheraby discarding the mere stump oratics on the one hand, and the willy, wiry, professional politicians of Washington, on the other. There is a freshness and noveity about American politics which contrast strangely with the millotnous sterestyped procedures of the Old World. Know Nothingsism in the Eastern States—reakless passion, and emancipation from all the decorumes of it illized life in Oalifornia—Mormonism, with its valgar unintellectual superstitions, and keen, tenacions hold of the goods of this world, astride of the mountain range which separates these two regions—what will come of the juxtaposition of such heterogeneous elements?

Simultane

fessor's figures into round numbers, as being more striking and more easily remembered: the searcher after complete a curacy must seek cleswhers. The whole free population, then, white and colored, nalive and foreiga, amounts to about 20,000,000, of whom 17,750,000 are natives, and 2,250,000 foreigaers, or, at a rough approximation, out of every interfere persons one is a foreigner. We gather from other sources that the slave population amounts to some 3,000,000. As to the distribution of the foreign apopulation it is isses than one fiftisth of the free population in the South, about one twentieth in the Southwest, and one fifth in the middle States. In the Eastern and No thwestern States the proportion is about the average o' the whole Union. Since 1820 about 3,500,000 foreigners have arrived in the United States; and during the last five years at the rate of about 550,000 a year. As a contrast to this, it may be observed that the emigration from the United Kingdom, between 1821 and 1851, amounted to 2,686,747, and between 1841 and 1851 to 10 wards of 700,000. In 1850 the number of free males about 5,400,000; the statistics of their various contrasts of the statistics of their various contrasts. The statistics of their various contrasts of the statistics of their various contrasts. Also do 1,000,000. There are above 5,000 soldiers, 70,000 marners, 32 500 beatmen, 2,000 beat-builders, 14,500 abit-carpetters, 2,000 pilots, and 1,100 ringers. As the Hersiure, here are above 5,000 soldiers, 70,000 marners, 32 500 beatmen, 2,000 beat-builders, 14,500 abit-carpetters, 2,000 pilots, and 1,100 ringers. As the Hersiure, here are above 5,000 soldiers, 70,000 marners, 32 500 beatmen, 2,000 beat-builders, 14,500 abit-carpetters, 2,000 pilots, and 1,100 ringers. As the Hersiure, here are a few selections:—authors, 82; bookbinders, 3,414; booksellers, 1,720; editors, 1,372; nowsmen, 200; printers, 14,700. As to drinks, there are about 5,600 barkeppers and 4 800 browers and distillers. Coit, Borie and Hobs, lead us to look u Lawyers—"wee unto Usem" and to thair country!—reach 23,393; we give the exact signers, having the fear of the law in our mind. For mentaine, we find apothecasits, 6,000; barbers—shade of Ecutapias, we ask your pardon, we will not mention them tere—let us ward off your anger by inserting razor—makers, 333, a number easily recollected. And now we may venture to say that barbors around to 6,000; and considering that the number of makers shall come we may venture to say that barbors around to 6 000; and considering that the number of male adult cums must be some six millions, including those of saves, we have a barber to every thousand har producing chins; therefore, as few Americans who can pay a barbor shave the meetves, we may crocking that the heard movement is going ahead. Clerrymen stand at 26,500, and professors at 950. There are 522 cotton manufacturers, and nearly 11,000 factory hands, 5,000 spinners, 9,000 fishermen, 5,000 florists and gardeners, 619 hunters, grappers, and rangers. There is no trade the name of which begins with K. The teachers around to 29,500. There are up wards of 10,000 to become to 29,500. There are up wards of 10,000 to become to 29,500. There are up wards of 10,000 to become their own snoke. There are 938 day uprecedy pasts, and very good they are. The United States and State officers amount to 10,268; and the city, county, and town officers to 12,500. And now to beg our reade skind attention, and if possible thair explanation, as to the mystic occupations of 6 calcular and are are 512 town officers.

And for the beginning of the mystic compressible their explanation, as to the mystic comprisions of 62 salars tus makers, and 514 stevederes—the latter net unknown in Eog and, our quite unknown to any Eeghshman of our acquaintance. Signellers are the fewest, there being only i. Lestly, but most certain of doing a stable business. Lastly, but most certain of doing a stable business, are 405 undertakers; and if we take the proportion of annual deaths to the population at 3 per cent, we shall have an undertaker to every 1,400 cestes within the year; or if all way died were bucked by undertakers, and all undertakers were equally employed, each would harry about four bodies a day. Haveboding is not coondured an "occupation," but the number of masters holding one, five, tea, &c., up to 1,000 slaves, and above, is given. There are about 347,500 slaveholders in ad, of whem two hold above 1,000 slaves, unde hold between 500 and 1,000. The holders of one slave are 68,820, and these who have between one and five slaves are the most rumerous, being 105,683. Each master holds on the average alice slaves.

on the average alse slaves.

The land under cultivation amounted in 1859 to

The land under cultivation amounted in 1850 to 113,000,000 a gres, 31,000,000 producing Indian corn, 5,000,000 cotton, 400,000 tobace, 400,000 sugar, 175,000 rice, 250,000 being vineyards, and 20,000,000 pastere lauks.

The value of the whole annual agricultural products for the year 1854 is estimated at about 350 million pounds sterling, or exactly at 1,600 million dollars. The value of the sgricultural products in 1840,500 west, 227 million dollars, the cytton procollars. The vame of the sg todad at products in 1849-50 was 1,227 million dollars, the caston produced in that year being valued at 90 million dollars, tobacco at 14 million, hemp at 5 million, rice at 4 million million millions 2,500,000, maple sugar 1,700,000, wine 440,000 wheat 100 millions, silk cocoons 5,421; live stock, ever one year old—annual production, (not including negro bands, we suppose.)
175 million dollars; animals slaughtered 55 million dollars; and pourtry 13 million dollars. Hero, however, we stop; or, instead of affording a délassement, we shall be becoming a bore—the worst ducriminal character there is.

Struggle between British and American Interests in Haytt.

[From the Loudon Shipping Gazette, Pec. 9.]

We took occasion recently to direct attention to the growing disposition of American policy to increase its outlying possessions in various quarters of the globe; and white Great Britain is a pandoning its former colonising minorities, the United of the globe; and white Great British is abandouing its former colonising principles, the United States government is daily adding to its political strength and its counterest relations with all contries where the point of the wedge an be inserted, either by diplomacy, force, or treaty. We have now a fresh attempt making to monophise the trade of Hayti, and by fomenting the intercal civil disturbances by which that hae island is rect, to hind it ultimately to "the banner of the stars and stripes." The ulterer objects are pretty nightly connected. The ulterior objects are pretty pisinly enunciated in the following letter from the Dominican republic:

In the following letter from the Dominican republic:

2x. Dominoo Crrv. Sept. 24, 1854.

It is well understood here, not only in official circles, but among the public in general. that General Cameau, the United States Commissioner accredited to this part of the Island of Hayti, or, to speak more explicitly, to the minican Republic, has succeeded in securing for the Crited citates the right of establishing military and navid depots are considered casentially nessessary for insuring the acquisition of Cuba and Forto Rico by force of arms. This being once effected, there is no doubt that the Dominican territory will also be evoluted and connected to the Union as a slave State. The plant understand to be, that Cuba shall be divided into two States, which, with St. Domingo and Porto Rico, will form four additional else-cholding States, adding through four more stars to the spangled banner. I am able to state, also, that General Cargeau owes his success to the shrewd and manuating taleuts of his diplomatic hady, who accomputes him, but expectally to lavish britiery among the sabi-officials of this African Republic.

Here are described valcable ressions, and an Impartant treety, which contemplates the windexale to the state of the description of the Union States of the Arms.

Here are described valuable cessions, and an important treety, which contemplates the wholesale annexation to the United States of three of the finest islands of the West Indian Archipeiago, out of which "four additional slaveholding States" are to be carved. The correspondent dies not employ many words in predicting the consummation of states pendous matters. Other American politicisms desire to recognize Haytias an imdependent American facts. State, in order that they may have a monopoly of her trade, and entirely clothe her people with Ame

As is very truthially remarked by Sir Robert Behomburge, the Cousul appointed by our govern-ment in 1849 to visit the territory of the Dominiosa republic, and to examine its features and capabilities, principally with the view of introducing or extending British commerce there:—

More than three centuries and a half have passed away since Columbus planted the grend standard of Spain there; and although the island of Santo Domingo.

is scarcely 4,000 miles from the coasts of Europe, and is surrounded by a cluster of islands, for the most part thickly settled by Europeans and their descendants, its physical features are as unknown in Europe as they were when the great discover founded here the first European colony in the New World

It may be well to give an outline of the political and commercial position of the island. Hayfi is divided nominally between two? governments—namely, the Dominican reguloic attribute east, under the government of Santana, as President, which is under white preponderance; and the west, which is exclusively under the black domination of the Emptor Soulou que.

There is, however, a third party in the centre of the island, almost distinct from either. Each of the three parties has about an equal chart of the territory, but the Hayties, under Fanstin, have two-thirds of the entire papulation, variously estimated at one million to one million and a quarter of soils. Central Hayti is white, with a dash of Indian, as Eastern Hayti is white, with a dash of Africa, and, more than any other part of the island, it therishes an uncompromising hatred of the Hayties of the Empire. In every quarter the inhabitant have before their eyes the ruins of their former prosperity, and every family has its own tale of horrors about the negro invasions. They are afraid even of a positive peace, and free intercourse with Hayti proper, leat it might lead, as it did one before, to a union of the whole island under a colored government.

For eight or ten veers bloodshed and ovid discord have prevailed in the island, and is internal prosperity and external commerce necessarily suffered. The exports of sugar has entirely peaced for Muscowada; of confee, nearly 77 million pounds; and of cotton, 7 million pounds; and of indige, 299, 000 pounds. Its export of sugar has entirely peaced for more than ore half. The growth of cotton and leading has altogether ceased; and, with the exassistion of about 14 million pounds; and of indige, 299, 000 pounds. Its export of sugar has entirely peaced for sugar has been fast falling away. Peace, order, and industry might do much to rectore the commercial prosperity, for which there are all the existent elements of the south and east coats, four or five British commerce with the Dominican Republic, be south of

government.
Seven years ago Licotenact J. Evans, R. N., stared that this pay would prove an excellent temperary place of refreshment for stramers employed in the conveyance of mails, and form a great p

a storm packet station.

In the hands off Englishmen (he added) it would probably seen he was a designitud place; and it is not improbable that the flyttens might be in focal of dispose of the periosals to our government; the posterious of it were desired, and perhaps not on transportable terms. Profiting by these hirts, the American have se

The Austrian Treaty and Prossian Policy.

The Austrian Treaty and Prinsilan Policy.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Fee 18.]

The giverments of France and England have published the clauses of the treaty of the 2d of December. The text of this important document is confined altogether to the circle of stipulations and anticipations. Note of those apolypphal articles mentioned as forming part of it are to be seen, there is no stipulation requiring either the demolition of certain fortresses, or the conston of certain porte, or the limitation of the ships of war destined to navigate the Black Sea. It may be that these different questions have already been canvassed between the contracting powers, in view of the negotiations which, though improbable, are not impossible. It may be that they have become the object of special stipulations, destined to remain secret until such time as events abould render them exe u tory. But experience has frequently demonstrated auring the last two years that when the domain of conjectures and probabilities is entered on, there is every risk of falling into error. The most product plan is consequently, to abide for the present by the text of the trenty as it is known; the clauses of which, besides, justify the importance which, from the very outset, we have attached to this act of high rignificance and great importance. We had and that the one of the first results of the treaty which, high significance and great importance. We had said that one of the first results of the treaty which placed the Dambian Principalities under the guard and that one of the first results of the treaty which placed the Dambhan Principalities under the guard of the Anstrian troops would be to leave Orger Pesha's army at liberty; and, in fact, the illustrians the eral of the Ottoman troops mas embasked with that army for the Crimes, where he will be able to compare to the output of the output of the campaign. This departure of Omer Pasha became possible only in consequence of article two, by which the Cabinet of Vienna undertakes to prevent, even by force, the Russian armies from repassing the Pratin. This engagement, and the immediate consequence which his followed it, prove that Austria is transity disposed to place herself in the Eastern queering on the side of France and England, should also be led by the curse of events to become in her time a beligherent party against the smy of another Cover, the reason evidently is that she foresces that that eventuality might occur, and she knows we'l that a test case war must follow; so that Austria ancepts at present, by the more fact of the supulations of article 2, the possibility of a war with Russia, that the possibility is indicated in article 3, im mediately after the engagement of Austria relative to the Danubian Principa lifes. The contracting purture therefore felt that war might arise between Austria and Russia as the logical consequence of that engagement; and, in fact, can Russia behold that attitude of Austria with indifference? Can she paradon her ancent ally for an act walch necesthat attitude of Austria with indifference? Can the pardon her and ent ally for an act walc's neces sities of a superior order impose on the Vierna, but which the Cabinet of St. 1 Vierna, but which the Cabinet of St. Patersoning will consider an act of ingratitude? The asme article 2 also regulates another important point. Hitherto nothing had been regularly and formally stipulated with respect to the character of the orining attorned the Principalities by the Austrian troops. At present not the slightest shadow of doubt our exist as present not the slightest shadow of doubt on exist as to the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienea relative to this occupation. It is clearly set forth in the treaty of December 2, and expressly agreed between the contracting parties, not only that Austria is to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia to oppose the return of the Russian armies into these provinces, but still more that in establishing heresit there also has not of the Russian armies into these provinces, but still more that in establishing herself there also has not any design whatever to towart the military operations of France, England and Turker. Thus the allied armies will always find all the passages open in the Moldo-Walkenian country, whether they desire to defend the Ottoman empire or to attack the Russian territory. It is evident that here again Austria quits more and more decidedly the narrow system of neutrality, in order to draw closer each day to the Western Powers. The general character of the treaty of December 2 is not that of an effensive and defensive alliance, entered into with a view to a resolute and determined conflict; but, if we examine the terms of it, we shall find that it is concluded more with a view to war than with the expectation of peace. The eventuality of war is indicated in it as an early possibility; and at the beginning of it the only reference made to the conditions of peace is to agree that none of the continuity with Russia, and to bind all of them to deliberate in common on the propositions which the cabinet of St. Petersong may make. Evidently the naticipation of war, more than the anticipation of peace, is the cause, as it is the object of the treaty of the 2d of December. In England the people have no more deceived themselves on the subject than the Parliament, and that it is the Parliament which leads on the Ministry. Not only do the English people not believe in peace, but they do not appear to desire it. The pressure from without of public option is so strong that the Parliament, without being so indifferent to peace at the people, is deminated by the unanimous sentiment of the population, whose postroitism is excited in the highest degree against Russia. The Ministry, in its turn, feels the latitude of this external effervences.

and it no more dare speak of peace in the presence of Parliament than the Parliament dare express regret at the war in the presence of the concurs. We must really consider the treaty of the 2d of December much less as an immediate slep to an early peace than as a preparation for a more efficacious war. That in particular is the object of unique 5 of the treaty. Article 6 causes us to bene for the approaching addesion of Prues a, where some recent facts have proved that there exists in parliamentary regions a strong and numerous constitutional party which is in accord with public opinion, it order to do we the King into the sphere of the policy of the Western Powers. Does not the strange sympathy which the Autoorat of all the Bussias insoires in the adepte of the Mazzhinian school prove that that policy is the only really conservative one, in the alevated sense of the word—the sole policy which has for its object to assure, in common with European independence menaced by conquest, social order attacked by demagogy—demagogy, which was recently the enemy, and is now the friend of the Czar.

Hanever.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

La Patrie of Paris publishes a special deteat h from Hamburg dated the 16th of December, in the evening, stating that the government of Hanever was engaged in reinforcing the army and specially the arthilery. The greatest activity prevails in the arsenals. Important orders for infactry arms have been made.

vanish the arsenals. Important olders for infactry arms have been made.

Piedimont.

Political Exiles ranssoured to america.

(From the Guette de France, Dec. 20.)

The consequences of the treaty of 21 of December have not escaped the observation of the Mazzinian party, and the Journal de l'Empire describes the spite shown by his partizans. The hops of throwing Europe into confusion and taking advantage of the times ascapes them, positively.

Very characteristic facts retailing to it have taken place in Priedmont. It will be remambered that interpoliations have taken place at the House of Representatives about the probable passage of a French regiment through the Sardminn States. The Gazzita del Popolo has, on this occasion, published an article most violest and unbefitting evidently written under the suggestions of the Italian promotors of revolution. The partisans of Mazzini had also organized a manifestation, and the Feach flag, the flag which so honorablydefends the dignity and the inderendence of the modern nations, was to be insulted while passing through Predmont.

The Piedmontese government, informed of this design, has spontaneously taken strong measures against the disturbers. The Gazzita del Popolo has been adved, and forty political emigrants bave been expelled from Piedmont and sent to America on board of a government versal.

Will the German Soldiers be Mercenaries or The Allies of Great Britain?

Will the German Soldiers be Mercenaries or The Allies of Great Britain; from the London Times, Dec 22.]

As it is from Germany that the British government chiefly expect to draw the recruits they may be empowered to raise under the still for the emistment and training of foreigners in Har Majesty's service, it becomes a matter of some interest to ascertain the view taken by the Germans themselves of the measure now before Parlament, and of the practical charces of its success in that country. The contrast which has been drawn by simout all the speakers on but sedes of this question octower the gallant troops of England and France and the auxiliaries who may be raised or obtained from Germany, is not flattering solther military prize of the latter ration; and it appears to be generally felt that before officers of high character in foreign armies, or men who have performed with credit their period of military solvies to another State, they must be satisfied that there is nothing degrading in the position they are to a quire. If it were observed, the men we might hope to emist would only be outcasts or embrants from their native shores, accepting the condition of mercenary soldiers because they have no other means of anosatence, and the scheme would be defeated for want of men of character and shifty to carry it late effect. When we talk of the Bruas wickers and Hanoverlens who fought side by side wite the troops of Eogland in former wars, we speak of corps commanded by men of the highest rack and consideration in their respective countries; and the first condition in their respective countries; and the first condition in the formation of vanneteer regiments is that their chiefs should be men able to empodition with other troops, and have to support the military fonor of their rounds and the respect of their countries; and the first condition of the conditions of their countries of Europe have very more changed since these enlistments in fortigh service, where they are placed in contrast of the many power of thei

half existed from time temmemorial; and the patrician lamilies of the principal cantens reid it to be no discredit to their birth and treedom to serve the most obscute courts of Europe under a foreign standard. Capitalations, as they were termed, ever regularly entered into be treen the Swas contideration and cartain furely: governments for the supply of a certain number of soldiers, and the system of recruiting was carried on with the full canction of the government. But the important commence which save taking place sizes 1840 in the federal constitution of dwitze land have entirely abelianed this analest nears. The present Haward for two recruiting that the practice of recruiting the foreign analest in Switze land have entirely abelianed this analest nears. The present Haward for two recruiting the practice of recruiting the restrictly which is the basis of their constitution, and injurious to the nelitary service of the cartone. Every precaution has, therefore, been taken to proven the Constitutions of the cartone, and with such effect, that it is only by sinderal contains the kenn to proven the constitution of the system regions to keep up the number of bits system entirely service, and the precaution is the more recessory as the military entire of the Federal Act the liane. By the 18th article of the Federal Act the liane. By the 18th article of the Federal Act the liane, but not, we later, of a foreign power. It stands to reason that no neutral State can allow its subjects to go to war or to take an active part in a war, between two other counciles without great in convenience and conger, and that it is bound to

adjects to go to war or to take an active part in was between two other coursies without great is convenience and danger, and that it is cound a prevent such acts of bradinty as a violation of it neutrality. That is the principle and the effect our own Foreign Enlistment act, which prohibit

prevent such acts of hostlity as a violation of its asstraity. That is the principle and the effect of our own Foreign Enlistment act, which prohibits the subjects of the British crown from engaging in what without the sanction of their own sovereign.

Events United States have a similar standary provision. By the law of France, every Frenchman who enters the military service of any foreign State Arfeits his national character and his dividights situation and there is a well known case of a member of the Chamber of Deputies who was unsented because he was held to be denoted as a midehipman in a Sardinian friest-la Germany, the present state of this quastion is wholly unlike what it was in the last entary, when the power of many of the smaller principle was the other night, the chidact of sovereigns who sell the blood of their subjects to the cruelty and avaries of the King of Dahomey, and, if he referred to the practices of some of the German Princes in the 18th century, we agree with the noble Earl's opinion of those transactions. But Lord Ellenborough is wholly mindrinal if he imagines that any such bargain build be concluded at the precent time; and if any attempt were made to take such a step the Diet would place as interdict on the offending parties, for if it were competent to the King of Hanover or the Duke of Nassan to enter into an agreement with this country for the transfer of a certain number of troops, it would be qually la wful for the Kings of Sax my and War. to enter into an agreement with this country for the transfer of a certain number of thome, it would be equally layfulfur the Kings of Sax my and Wartemburg to promote retrailing to their dominious for the Emperor of Russia. The consequence might be that troops or soldiers trained in the same federal army, and belonging to the same examiny, would be army of on opposite sides in this quarrel, and that the national power and the national honor of Germany would be neutralized or secrificed by carrying an war under any banner but her own.

Such are the considerations which appear to have occurred to those German writers who have adverted to this subject in consequence of the recent debates in Parliament. We believe with Lord John Russell, that in no part of Europe is there more military enthusiasm than in Germany, or a more general desire among the people to oppose

the ascendancy of Russia by force of arms. We have invariably expressed the most estatest desire to obtain the assistance of the forces of Germany as our allies or auxiliaries in this war; but we cannot expect the subjects of the German States to pluinge into a war from which their governments stand aloof, nor can we suppose that, while these governments assert their neutrality and hold back from the tontest, they will or can allow any considerable part of their subjects to take up arms and join the standard of a foreign nation for a cause they have not yet embraced. When the time arrives—as we trust is will arrive—when the greatest power in Germany is engaged with France and England in taking "effectual means" to accomplish the objects of the triple siliance, and when the rest of Germany is more directly pledged to the prosecution of the war, it matters little in whose pay or under what cockade the German troops may light, they would be serving the common cause—and they coase to be mercenaries by becoming allies. If the measure presented to Parliament for the cultatment of foreigners contemplates and anticipates that result, or if the government are in possession of means to give effect to it by any political combination with the German States, many of the objectious urged against it full to the ground, and we should welcome to our side the legitimate auxiliaries of Great Britain; but without some such prospect the measure appears to us not only objectionable, but impracticable, because it is at variance with the existing laws of most of the continental States, and because to eacept without the sanction of his own sovereign.

Napoleon Liberalizing the French Government.

which no man of high military honor would choose to accept without the sanction of his own sovereign.

Napoleon Liberalizing the French Government.

[Paris (Dec. 1s) Correspondence of London News.] I have to-day heard a very curious story—most interesting if true—vad a story which, although it can hardly have been made public without a breach of confidence, and therefore must be received with a certain amount of mistrust; I find confirmed in so many quarters that I cannot resist the belief that there must be some truin—it. I am informed that an extraordinary council was convoked by the Emperor on Friday last to consider the question whether is might not be expecient, under existing circumstances, to revise the constitution with a view to increase the popularity of the government by calling upon the nation to take a more active part in public affairs. At this council all the ministers were present except M. Binean, who is iii. there were also present M. Troplong and Mesnard, the President and Vice President of the Senate, M. Barothe and Rouher, President and vice President of the Council of State, M. de Morny, President of the Council of State, M. de Morny, President of the Council of State, M. de Morny, President of the Council of State, M. beirif, the Prefect of Police. The Emperor opened the proceedings in a tarse speech, which seemed to have been learned by heart. He sail, in substance, that the gravity of the situation induced him to ask their frank opinions. He believed peace to be probable, almost certain, but it was nevertheless necessary to make material and moral preparations for war. He desired to be advised whicher, in case the war should go on, it would be danirable to introduce some modifications into the constitution of the empire favorable to the liberty of the press. He wished also that the council would consider the same question on the supposition of a nember of the council it was decided by the Emperor that the internal régime which neglit le goad in time of pace. Or a division the council it had put should be o'msidered together, alons be behaved, on affection, that the internal regime which togethe good in time of war would be equally desirable in time of peace. On a division the council received, by a majority of 9 against 5, that some alwardions were desirable; that there was something to be done. The members who voted in the entority were MM. Troplong, Fulld, Messard, Moray, and Magne. The Empotor it is said listened patiently, as his word is, to all the observations that were made, and at the end of the sitting thanked the members of the council for their advice, without giring any landeation of his own optation. You will remember that when Lore Painesstan was in Paris, a minor was current that he had suggested to the longers the advisability of considering the question how said to have been morted at the council.

The Banking Accommodation and Bullion of

The Banking Accommodation and Ballion of England.

[From the London News, Dec. 18.]
The present was seems destined to correct a great number of other hashily-formed opisions, as well as the chalco that the English and become in the long pease tonwards a, constitute, and thoroughly gold scoking and saidsh. From former examples it was concluded that was would cause a great demand for money, and a rise in the rate of interest. This is not now the case. In the month of May, when more money, and a rise in the rate of interest. The is not how the case. In the month of May, when more than one ferrign loan was an tan topin, the Bank of England relead the minimum rate of discount to 55 per cost, it having been 5 per cent from September, 18.3, and the old opinion was much strongshened. In august, lowever, the rate was again lowered to 5 per cent, and though, since then car expenditure abroad has probably increased, there have not been even unusual of former than the story for each of the case. abread has probably increased, there have not been even runsers of a further rise in the rate of interest. At present, bullion is increasing it the Back of Fugland; it was 12,000,0000, in the second week of October; by the latest return, It is 14,000,0000, and is second uting week after week. It is 1,000,0000, and is second to the part of the year, but it is also 1,000,000, more than in May, and the probability is that it will continue to increase. The interest with the will continue to increase. The interest week, chiefly from demands in the stock ex hange, tends generally to east, and, instead of the war causing as increasing demand for money, the demand is directabling.

an increasing demand for money, the de-direntiabling,
y he said, indeed, that many other classes in lag to make a very easy money market, the importation of gold, the large harvest, those who make the statement admit, to We had said buttonal digatey condemns the custom.

We had and buttonal digatey condemns the custom.

As but those who make the statement admit, is possible guard by switzerland the practice of foreign entiational making is, that the money market is at least power fully affected by other causes than the war. This is

oney market, as we have continually as-

fully affected by other causes than the war. This is correction.

The concey market, as we have continually asserted, a less affected by wars and usitional expenditure and the demands of governments than by the wants and condition of trade. Thus, turning that the wants and condition of trade. Thus, turning the wants and condition of trade. Thus, turning the part of the present year, trade was externedly brick, profit was large, the nope of profit was still larger than the registry, the demand for money was very good and the rare hield. Before there was a treating or war the rate had been raised from two to five reversed. At present tends is less think, both our expertened imports have failed off in the two has months compared to the same period last year; there is a negatively less domain for money, the rate of the our rules to see, and there is an expertential at the will be lower and there is an expertential the bulk of trade is everywhere correct and the bulk of trade is everywhere correct and the property they are the means of exchanging. For of it is owned by the growers or producers, period it has nearly a small classe, are never the actual overself at the property they are the means of exchanging. For of it is owned by the growers or producers, period it has nearly owned by the government wood taxes it destinated to pay; part of it is not be intended commons, who offer it, and part of it is owned by these who directly had the intended commons, who offer it, and part of the nearly of the property where who did the property may be the means of one of all other men, just as the farmers would be our tradects were they the real excellents was differently had the intended to a high the theory of the hadron o

masket than the demands, however large, of government.

The great rise in the rate of interest which took place at the baginning of the great revolutionary war, and continued throughout the greater part of it, was not exclusively conson, as has been generally sepposed, by the expenditure of government, by their war loans, and by the dobts they contracted. On the with its commencement, roperty and credit were extensively shattered and yet new infanties, particularly those connected were them, were rapidly on wing up and making coal most and increasing demands on capital and credit. In challength in the mand not by itself, the expenditure of the government between 17th and this kept up the rate of interest, just as we have seen effected by a great extension of trade in 1862.4.

In the United States at present there is no war. In the United States at present there is no war.

In the United States at present ners is no war. The government is paying off doct, not contracting new debts; its expenditure is suitful its become Yet the rate of interest, or rather discount, in the market of New York has at late rises very much and was at the date of the last departures from that port (New 29.) It to 2 per sent per mouth, of from its to 24 per cent per annum for "prime signature." Moore is now from these to lost time. for beyond reasonable bunds. Towards the com-mer it began to be known that many person could not pay their way. Cruit was sbaken. Near-ous transfer same to light, and chattered it to please.

The whole system of banking accommodation exploded; the business carried on was far too great for the means of individuals, and all who ware engaged in trate became florce and almost deadly competitors for the means of coatinaing it. For some time, they have been giving 10, 12, or 15 per cent. for them; now they are giving 24. The marchants and men of business in the States, like men in a besieged city, are famishing for the means of bonerable existence, and ready, though there is no war nor government demands to raise the price, to give three or four times as much for them as our merchants must give in Lombard street.

We are far from saying that the demands of government will not affect the money market and be injurious to trade. We know they will affect, and have already affected it; but though great and influential, they are less influential and less important than the demands of trade itself. There is, indeed, nome probability, and we would at once put our mercantile readers on their guard; that the large demands likely to be made by the government on the pecuniary resources of the nation may seriously derange the money market, and agravata all the difficulties which any disturbance of trade may cause. All the varying expenditure of the government takes place through the Bark of England. Into it are all the iaxes paid, and by it are all the government of the country—that which the Ligislature has made a legal tender—is regulated. The buillon in the Bark influences and determines the circulation of every bank of the empire. It is very likely, we think, that the varying and large demands of the government, operating exclusively through the Bark of England, and percenting on the buillon in its coffers may cause great variations in the amont of paper currency, such as have not been known since the act of 1844 became law. If such circumstances should arise, let it be remembered that they will be less the consequence of the war than of our toolish restrictions on the trade in money. In the present reduced circul

yet to be accertained.

The Difficulties and Dangers of Atlantic Navigation.

(From the London News, Dec. 21.)

The rapid increase and great extent of communication by sea has latterly led to a considerable number of heartrending disasters, and begotten a general desireto make navigation safor. We now want much to reduce the number of shipwrecks, if it be impossible wholly to prevent them. Almost every ration has suffered; and even the Germans, who go but fittle to sea, have as emigrants perished by bundreds from shipwrecks. The whole civilized world will on this account be grateful to Mr. President Pierce for having solemnly referred, in his message, to the great sacrifice of human life through casculaties by sea. When thus seriously alluded to they arrent the general attention, and strengthen the metives and the desire to avert them. They have taken a great hold of the American mind, and when a nation is so affected there is probability of the evil being remedicit.

The general refusal of the shipowners of New Yook to employ the mate who deserted the Arstin, who was even expelled from a ship affer he had

the evil being remedical.

The general refusal of the shipowners of New York to employ the mate who deserted the Arstro, who was even expelled from a ship after he had been unknowingly engaged, was a good common sense way to stigmatise neglect and cowardice and executing. The same good common sense has induced the American men of science to cast about immediately to find out the means of avoiding such accidence. They do not think this can be accomplished by a thing presumptuous ignorance to give an official pusport to ignorance almost as presumptuous, but, seeing that collisions are very much the consequence of all ships following the same course going out and home, they propose to extend, as it were, the laws of the read to the ocean, and surgest that different sides of the great highway which connects one distant nation or one great scapert with another should be taken as vested and going and comings.

bignway which connects one distant nation or one great scapert with another should be taken as vester are going and comings.

Eniling vessels, on account of prevailing winds, been out of each other's track as they are going or returning, but aleaners all take the shortest line; and to prevail their coming into collision, it is proposed that as they come or go they should keep on treads at this thee. This seems a judicious proportities, worthy of being recommended to the vessels of all nations.

Lentenant Manny, whose name is a guarantee for whatever he recommends, braught the subject before the American tublic; but the recommendation originated with Mr. R. B. Forbes, of Boston. In a letter addressed to the Mutual featurance Company of New York, read before the Life Saving Binevolent Association, and published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, on the 30th ult., Lieutenant Manny rays by leaving one route to go and another to one, we should greatly lesses the liability to relliaion. From Forope to America he proposes that the roote of sailing vessels should be by the great cacle, as now, but the route of seasmers should be north of a line to be drawn from the offling of Sanny Hook. To come from smerica to Europe, draw, he says, a line from the offling of Sanny Hook. To come from smerica to Europe, draw, he says, a line from the offling of Sanny Hook. To come from smerica to Europe, draw, he says, a line from the offling of on America, so that alcumors coming from America will as the tole, pass 160 miles to the south of stemests going to America. Steamers taking the found to the offling of Cape Chear. This line, on which steamers will come from America, so that alcumors coming from America and the former route would have margin early for errors will, as the tole, pass 100 inles to the south of stements going to America. Steamers taking the founer route would have margin enough for errors in neckening without being prinched for sea room, and went cross a part of the cream, particularly if they went to the north of freland, very little crossed by versels bound in another direction. They might meet along the western half of the route with vessels b and to and from Newfoundland and British America; but, as far as it lies to the east-

might meet along the western half of the route with vessels bund to an from Newfoundland and littlish America; but, as far as it lies to the castward of Newfoundland, the chances of editions would be vey a nail. Steamer taking the latter route to cance to furope would compensate for the greeter distance. On this route the furf Stream in their favor, which would compensate for the greeter distance. On this route the furf, too, would be loss than on the other.

Of course, by the ateamers pursuing these different reades thater and bither, they would not shut out all chance of colision with additive vessels and treasest attention with all her treates that we reads strongly on the property of extending to vorages on the ocean the principle followed as rouses and impulsing wavels which pais between much frequented perts to keep on me wide—to this cast the left hand side—of the path. At the two thus only of the course will the regular booth that ply backwards and lorwards by the backwards and lorwards become well—to this state of ensemble. Even at the term is, he were going or coming, in ight, if regularly followed privers more demange. Another great advantage of rowing such lines had down for stamers would be that guide vessels would be aware when they came hear these frequented paths, and would be doubly rightent. It gives a great additional importance to this subject to know that it affects hary nations, and they are may return now these frequented paths, and would be doubly rightent. It gives a great additional importance to this subject to know that it affects hary nations, and can not be enforced by the power of any ore, and can say the perfectly usuall by being agreed to by all.

There are other points commented with safe may faired a first points commented with safe may faired a first points commented with and may ships being health.

rule of the road for the ocean. The great quantity of irre now used in building ships, and many ships being built of iron, has actually put an ead to confidence in the compass. The needle is no longer "fighful to the north." The Taylour was lost by its being untrue to the Pole. Other disasters have occurred from the same cause. Our scientific men are not sered as to the means of restoring to the needle its lest virtue in iron ships. The common practice of swisging and the use of compensating magnetic any make the errors of a compensating magnetic a magnetic has, of which the mignetism is liable to change, and then the compass, of which the aberrations have been ascertained before the ship has left port, wanders erringly in a different offsettle. The only way of lessening it is to remove the compass out of the reach of the ship's magnetism. No means have seen found of isolating it, as a body can be leaded from the kindred power of electricity. Failing in this, it having been ascertained that the ship's magnetism dust it is proposed that a compass is raised above the deck it is proposed that a compass is raised above the deck it is proposed that a compass should be fixed high up the mizemment or under the mainten, the deck it is proposed that a compass should be fixed high up the mizemment or under the mainten, the deck it is proposed that a compass should be fixed high up the mizemment or under the mainten, the first or restrictor, and when there is no top, that a place be made field for the compass. But a compass there cannot be seen by the eteers made or any precion of deck, and is only uneful to a "tear ase," to remove the examined, against the other of reasons when examined, against the other of the castly under inspection, Dr. Horseby

man, or any person on dick, and is only useful as a contain, to hear wiless, when examined, against the other compasses.

To bring it easily under inspection, Dr. Scoresby exputes a discourse might be adapted to read it. Perhaps the compass card output be addragly like minuted, and the reflection considerably manifeld, in gib be thread to right to under side of the right because of the under side of the right seed to right from the deck of the ship. This, however, is a problem for art and release yet to solve. The compass an outribe relief on it from ships by being placed a considerable height above the chip's dicks; all authorities agree in this.

is required, therefore, to onable a steersman on the deck to read a compass forty or fifty feet above his head. Let science do this, or teach us how to tablete a compass fre m a ship's magnetism, and it will help to render navigation more safe. Even if not successful, it will, by such efforts, enhance the seaman's art in his own estimation, and make him more careful of the life and property entrusted to his charge.

careful of the life and property entrusted to his charge.

Lieuteeant Maury moots another question on which much has been erroneously said amongst us—she speed of vessels in fogs. The danger, he says, is not in proportion to the number of knots an hour a steamer makes in a fog, but to the number of hours she is in it. A vessel wirder runs trough a fog in six hours would be no more liable to a callistic with one of a hundred vessels passing through it than if she stood still in it for six hours; and if she were twelve hours in the same fog, either hove to or going at slow sneed, her chances of collision would be doubled. By passing through a fog in a short time at great speed the chances of collision are actually lessened. Much, however, depends on the wind, weather and see, and in calm weather the splashing of the passides of a swift going steamer is a better warning than a steam whistle, a bell, or a gun, to keep out of the way. These suggestions and remarks of the great American naval authority are worthy of attention, while the subject to which they relate, involving the preservation of life at sea, is now of universal interest. is now of universal interest.

are worthy of attention, while the subject to which they relate, involving the preservation of life at sea, is now of universal interest.

A Story of the Side Scenes.

We read in the Paris Sidele:—One of the most attractive actresses of one of our vandeville theatres was lately seized with an ambition very common to let companions. Tired of ephemeral triumphs and transient connexions, she dream of marriage—agrand marriage, which would give her an aristorative title and a solid fortune. Possessing coasiderable attractions, she was not long in finding a gentleman who suited her ideas. A young Marquis presented himself, brilliant, elegant, having a good name, belonging to the pure blood of the Poubourg St. Germain, and perfectly imbaed with the billiesophy of the day, which consists in disdaining all prejudices. The Marquis was one of those who are not alarmed at the report of adventures, or at the hundred and one names insecribed on the tablets of gallantry of a theatrical nymph. He thought that true conjugal happiness might and ought to be found with a woman who has seen much of life in a short time; he therefore set forth his pretensions, and made honorable propocals. "We will throw the yell of marriage over the past," nobly exclaimed the young Marquis. The actress was prudent, and before accepting his offer she called and mads due in quiries from the notary of her suitor. She wished for nothing better than to be a marchionness, but she had made considerable savings, and did not feet inclined to place them in an opulent common fund. The notary completely satisfied her that the Marquis had a fine income of 80,000f. a year, free of all encumbrances, and was completely free from dokt. She hesitated no longer, and her hand was gractiously accorded to the noble suitor, who delicacy and encumbrances and was infectine which my delicacy and my dignity demand from you. I can accept your past life, but not the profits you have derived from it. I will not consent that you should bring me as your down the subsection of the ther the whole affair was for the ourpose of reveng-ing himself on the actress, or playing off a joke on her, rimsins a mystery. The rage of the duped sad-rulaed actress may be better imagined than de-scribed. It is said that she is about to commisse legal proceedings spairs, her deceiver. Tais is what her comrades recommend to her, and what the curious are in hopes of."

The Czar and the Actor.

An action brought by the Emeror of Russia and General de Guéde d' manager of the St. Peteraburg theatre, against M. Berton, the actor of the Gymono, for brache of an engagement, was tried on Lussian in the Imperial Court, Paris. M. Berton, after having passed cleven years in Russia, and being under an engagement for a further period at the Imperial theatre there, obtained hat year a month's leave from the Emperor Nicholas to come to Paris to see his mother, who was seriously ill. His leave expired on July 11, 1853, and at the end of that time he refused to resure to St. Petersburg, and wrote to the Czar personally, begging to be released from his engagement. The answer to this letter was an action claiming 100 0006 domages. The Tribacal of Commerce, in February last, gave a vendict for the plaintiff, in default of appearance on the part of M. Berton, and fixed the damages at 50,000f. The present proceeding was an appeal from that Judgment the character is the triple of t present preceding was an appeal from that judgment. M. Pallet, for the defendant, took the technical objection that the action had been wrough brought before the Tribunal of Commerce, the large perial Theatre of St. Potensburg not being a commercial enterprise, but a school of polite manners. natronized by the Czar. The court overroled the line of argument, and confirmed the judgment, re-ducing the damages, however, to 5,000f.

SCHEME COURT OF THE USITED STATES, January 2.—
George W. Lawoon Eq., of Oregon, was admitted an attorney and connection of this court.
No 7. Hobert Wiskliffe vs. Thomas D. Owings. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the thetrict of Kentucky. Mr. Jestica Campbell Astivered the opin on of this Court, reversing and conciling the deeres of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and rendering decree in favor of the complainant, Robert Wickliffe. No. 8. Israel W. Raymond, &c. vs. William Tysen. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Callifornia. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the decree

f this Court, dismissing the appeal of the Court, dismissing the The Steamblip Ohio, and soogs Law et at the manter. Appeal from the Circuit court of the United Stefes for the Southern Dutriet of the York. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, dismissing this appeal for the want of jurishing Court, dismissing this appeal for the want of jurishing the court, dismissing the appeal for the want of jurishing the court, dismissing the appeal for the want of jurishing the court, dismissing the appeal for the want of jurishing the court, dismissing the appeal for the want of jurishing the court of the court of

Lis Court, mannesing the application, fliction.

No. 5, original. Exparise Josiah S. Stafford and wife.

No. 5, original. Exparise Josiah S. Stafford and wife. vs. the Union Bank of Louisians. On motion of Mouses. Hale and Cone for a rule on the Estrict Judge of the United States for Tenas. Mr. Judice Melean delivered the opinion of this Court, ordering the rule to be saide absolute, and awarding a persemptory mandanus as prayed for.

No. 6, original. Expante Josiah S. Staffurs and wife vs. the New Orleans Count and Danking Company. On motion of Means: Hale and County.

No. 6, or given for party declaration of the company. On motion of Messre Hale and Cove for a rule on the Instrict Judge of the United States for Texas. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, ordering the rule to be made absolute, and awarding a persuppory mandamy as a prayer for.

Nos. 28 and 30. James Williams, administrator, appearance of the court of the cour

has a not control of the second of the control of t

Rinter Justia for the appendance.

Adjourned.—Now D8 and 30. James Williams's administrator, appellant rs. Robert Oliver's executors, and John Geologies administrator, appellant. vs. Robert Oliver's executors. The argument of those cases was continued by Mesers. J. Mason Campbell and Beveral Johnson for the appellace, and by Mr. Pulany for the spinals.

Adjourned. Adjourned.

Jan. S.—Thomas Baich, Req., of Philadelphis, Pa.
was admitted an attorney and compaction of this Court.
Nos. 28 and 39. James Williams's administrator, appellant, vs. Robert Oliver's accounter, and Join Gooding administrator, appellant, vs. Robert Oliver's accounters. The arguments of these caree was concluded by Mr. Isulany for the appealants.

No. 183. Affred Warignas, plaintiff in error, vs. Abrabias Carrieron. The notions to reinstate, and for a expressions in this cance, was argued by Mr. Raiter in apposite thereof, and by Mr. Ewing in apposite thereof, and by Mr. Ewing in apposite
thereto.

No. 2. (original decket.). The Busts of Florids, com-

No. 5, (original docast.) The State of Ficris, com-plainent, or, the State of Georgia. The argument on the motion to intervene in this cause in beauty of the United States was commenced by Mr. Althring General Codings.

couch field, No. 25. Green agt. Clause and others. On argument, Gree F. Cometook for appellant, Joshus A.

his. Jan 8.—Nos 371, 183 4c, eb, 115, struck off, No 24, 15 to concluded, Nos 242, 89, submitted, No 14, judgment off universely by datasts, No. 26 Consult age Verselland and the others. Alvais Worden, counced for appellant off. Gobbs, 15 governed for expendent,